

## § 872.3680

and inserted into the patient's mouth to make an impression, from which a final, more precise, model of the patient's mouth is cast.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 872.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice regulations in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[52 FR 30097, Aug. 12, 1987, as amended at 59 FR 63008, Dec. 7, 1994; 66 FR 38798, July 25, 2001]

## § 872.3680 Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) vitreous carbon materials.

(a) *Identification*. Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) vitreous carbon material is a device composed of polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) vitreous carbon intended for use in maxillofacial alveolar ridge augmentation (building up the upper or lower jaw area that contains the sockets in which teeth are rooted) or intended to coat metal surgical implants to be placed in the alveoli (sockets in which the teeth are rooted) or the temporomandibular joints (the joint between the upper and lower jaws).

(b) *Classification*. Class II.

[52 FR 30097, Aug. 12, 1987; 52 FR 34456, Sept. 11, 1987]

## § 872.3690 Tooth shade resin material.

(a) *Identification*. Tooth shade resin material is a device composed of materials such as bisphenol-A glycidyl methacrylate (Bis-GMA) intended to restore carious lesions or structural defects in teeth.

(b) *Classification*. Class II.

## § 872.3700 Dental mercury.

(a) *Identification*. Dental mercury is a device composed of mercury intended for use as a component of amalgam alloy in the restoration of a dental cavity or a broken tooth.

(b) *Classification*. Class I.

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## § 872.3710 Base metal alloy.

(a) *Identification*. A base metal alloy is a device composed primarily of base metals, such as nickel, chromium, or cobalt, that is intended for use in fabrication of cast or porcelain-fused-to-metal crown and bridge restorations.

(b) *Classification*. Class II (special controls). The special control for this device is FDA's "Class II Special Controls Guidance Document: Dental Base Metal Alloys." The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 872.9. See § 872.1(e) for availability of guidance information.

[69 FR 51766, Aug. 23, 2004]

## § 872.3730 Pantograph.

(a) *Identification*. A pantograph is a device intended to be attached to a patient's head to duplicate lower jaw movements to aid in construction of restorative and prosthetic dental devices. A marking pen is attached to the lower jaw component of the device and, as the patient's mouth opens, the pen records on graph paper the angle between the upper and the lower jaw.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the premarket notification procedures in subpart E of part 807 of this chapter subject to the limitations in § 872.9. If the device is not labeled or otherwise represented as sterile, it is exempt from the current good manufacturing practice regulations in part 820 of this chapter, with the exception of § 820.180, with respect to general requirements concerning records, and § 820.198, with respect to complaint files.

[52 FR 30097, Aug. 12, 1987, as amended at 66 FR 38798, July 25, 2001]

## § 872.3740 Retentive and splinting pin.

(a) *Identification*. A retentive and splinting pin is a device made of austenitic alloys or alloys containing 75 percent or greater gold and metals of the platinum group intended to be placed permanently in a tooth to provide retention and stabilization for a restoration, such as a crown, or to join two or more teeth together.

(b) *Classification*. Class I (general controls). The device is exempt from the